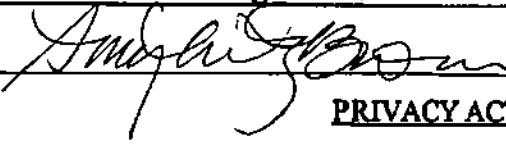


STOCK ACT NOTIFICATION
OF FUTURE EMPLOYMENT DISCUSSIONS OR AGREEMENT AND RECUSAL

Section 17 of the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012 (STOCK Act) requires CFPB Executives to file a statement notifying the CFPB Ethics Office of any negotiation for, or agreement of, future employment or compensation with a non-federal entity no later than three business days after commencement of the negotiation or agreement. Executives also must file a recusal statement whenever there is a conflict of interest or appearance of a conflict of interest with the entity, unless the Executive obtains a written waiver. An Executive may elect to file this notice before commencing negotiations and before reaching an agreement of future employment or compensation.

Employee Name	(b)(6)
CFPB Office/Division	
Date Discussion, Negotiation, or Agreement Commenced	June 6, 2018
Name of Non-Federal Entity Disclose <u>each</u> non-federal entity with which you anticipate negotiating for, are negotiating for, or have an agreement of future employment or compensation.	1. Legal Services Corporation 2. Legal counsel for the Elderly

If, and for as long as, I am seeking, negotiating for, or have an agreement of, employment or compensation with any entity listed above, I will comply with all applicable recusal obligations under 5 C.F.R. part 2635 and, where applicable, 18 U.S.C. § 208. I understand that it is my responsibility to consult a Bureau ethics official if I have questions regarding these recusal obligations.

Employee Signature (b)(6)	Date Submitted
	6/7/18
Bureau Ethics Official Signature	Date Received
	6/7/18

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

Section 17 of the STOCK Act requires that certain Executive Branch employees who negotiate for employment with non-federal entities to provide notification of the negotiation and of any required recusal. The primary use of the information on the form is to provide a record of an employee's recusal. Additional disclosures of information may be made to a Federal, state, or local law enforcement agency when the CFPB becomes aware of a potential violation of civil or criminal law, or to a Federal agency when conducting an investigation for employment or security reasons.